# Building capacities for Wildlife Health: WOAH's Competency Based

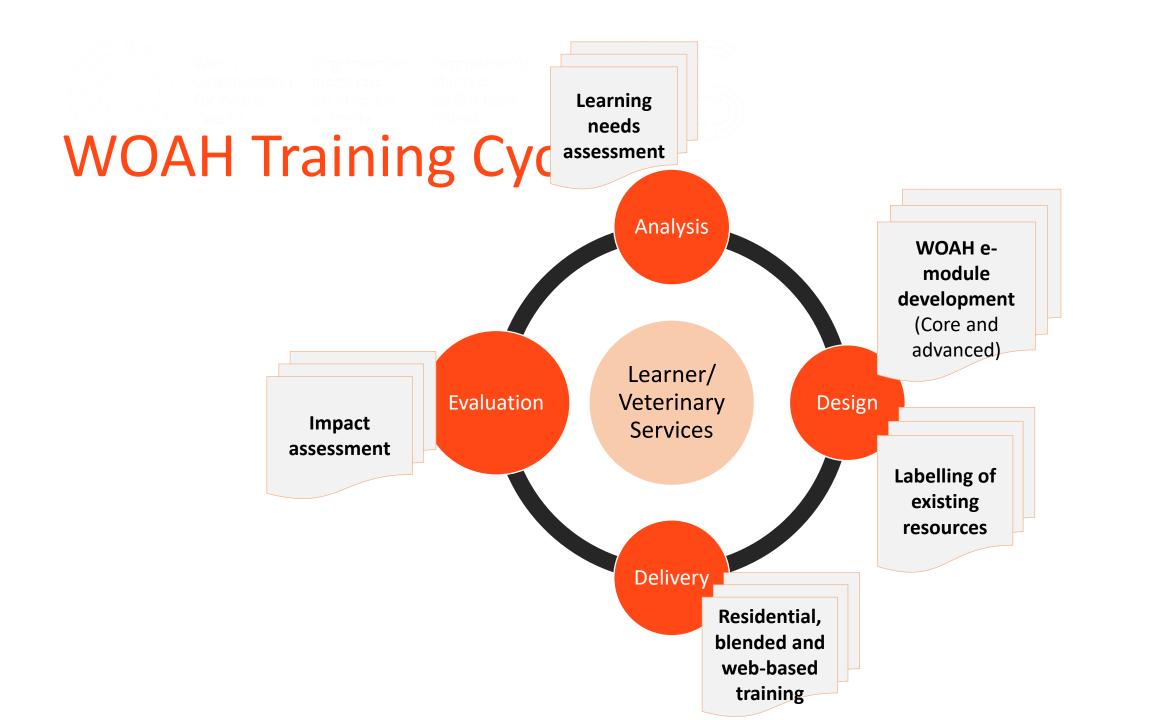
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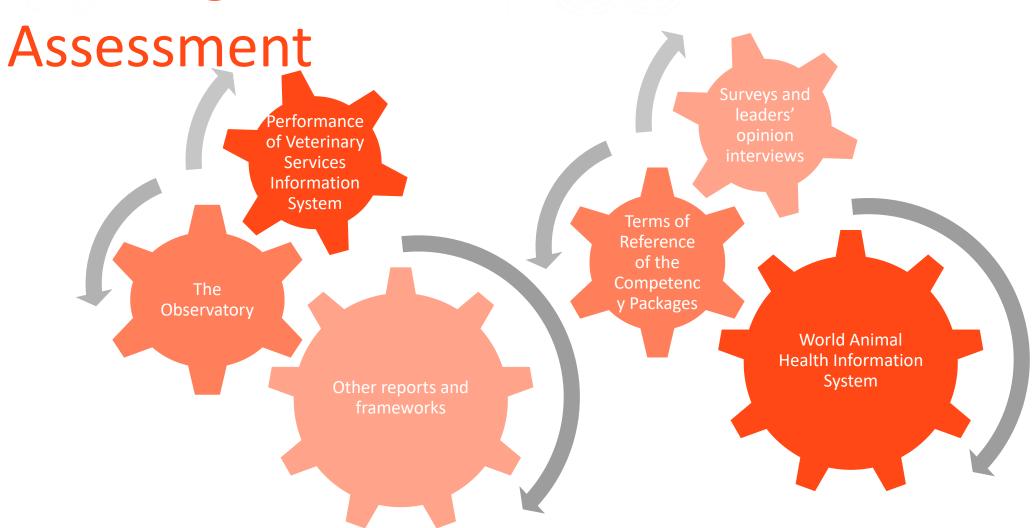
# WOAH's Competency Based Training Framework

At WOAH, we see training as more than just content delivery. It's about empowering Veterinary Services to implement WOAH International Standards—from Codes and Manuals to field-level



Learning Needs

Assessment



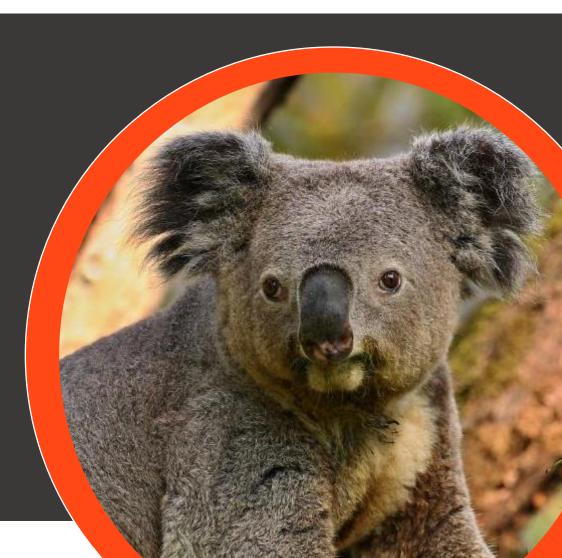
## WOAH

#### **eModules**

Overview

# catalogue About the eModule

Agrowing collection of online training modules developed indeath. What is important to the work (CBTF), aligned with WOAH Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes, Manuals, and Guidelines



## Competency Packages































### eModules Overview



### Who can access it?

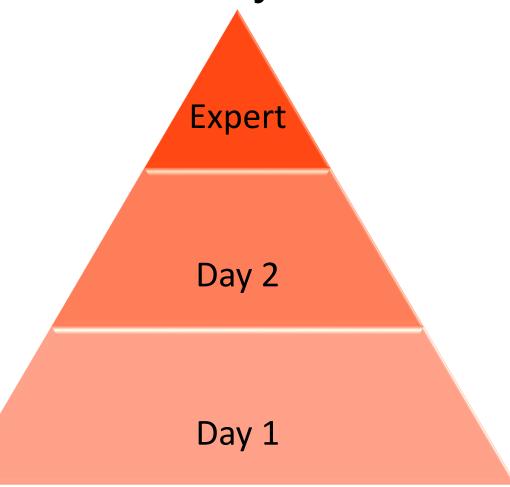
Veterinary professionals can self-enroll, or be registered by the WOAH Training Secretariat when the module is part of global training programmes for Delegates, Focal Points or Contact Points.



### Who is the target?



**Veterinary Services** 



Interactive and Engaging



Videos



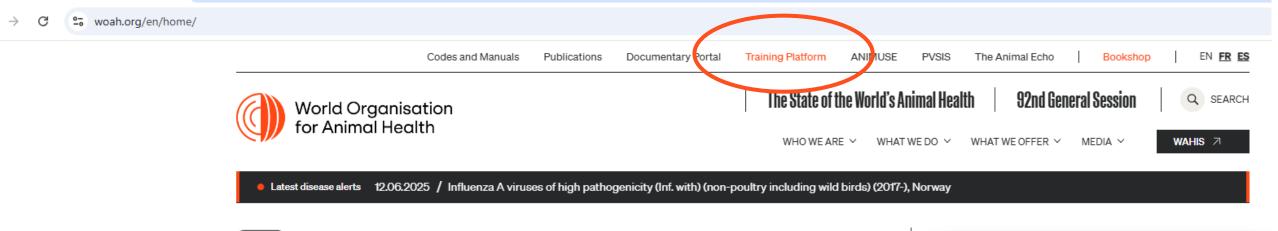
**Podcasts** 



Case studies



Quizzes



News

Home | WOAH eLearning Platfo × +

🌗 Home - WOAH - World Organis 🛛 🗙

# The World Organisation for Animal Health announces new branded digital series, Animals & Us, to be produced by BBC StoryWorks



### How to use the

eMadules?

Standalone self-paced courses

Blended with face-to-face sessions

into
national
training
plans for
Veterinary
Services

Be our "influencers"



### Training System: badge based certification

- At the beginning of the module, there is an entry test to check the starting level
- At the end of the module, the learner must pass a final test that is structured to assess the competencies defined and acquired.
- By passing 70% the learner get a badge together with a certificate.



### **Evaluation & Continuous Improvement**



The platform is based on continuous improvement and customer satisfaction is part of the improvement cycle:

- Qualitative Feedback: Satisfaction surveys, focus groups, direct feedback.
- Quantitative Metrics: Moodle platform traffic, enrollment statistics.
- Ongoing Adjustments: Data-driven modifications to optimise outreach and effectiveness.

#### **e**Modules

Overview

A growing, dynamic platform

The catalogue is regularly updated with new eModules, announced on the platform homepage.

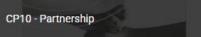


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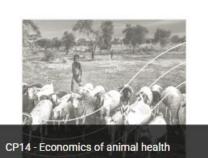








CP11 - One Health







products

CP12 - Trade of animals and animal





# Wildlife Surveillance - Available



Wildlife



#### Wildlife surveillance - Day 2

This module on wildlife surveillance supports the implementation of WOAH Standards, particularly those under Section 1 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC) related to disease diagnosis, surveillance, and notification, as well as disease-specific standards (e.g., FMD, PPR). It provides an overview of wildlife surveillance systems, including passive and active components, and the role of stakeholders in disease monitoring, prevention, and control. The module covers both terrestrial and aquatic wild animals, captive wild animals, and feral animals.

**Duration**: 4 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 2



#### Wildlife surveillance - Expert

"This module is dedicated to wildlife disease surveillance systems. It strengthens capacity to implement the WOAH Standards related to disease diagnosis, surveillance, and notification. Learners will apply risk-based surveillance approaches, assess socio-economic impacts, engage stakeholders using a One Health approach and develop national surveillance strategies for terrestrial, aquatic, captive, and feral wildlife populations."

Duration: 6 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert





# Wildlife Trade - Coming soon



#### Wildlife health along the wildlife trade value chain - Day 2

This module focuses on the complexities of the wildlife trade and supply chains, highlighting their interconnections with domestic animal trade and their role in the emergence and spread of pathogens. Learners will explore external conditions that facilitate spillover events, key risk factors in wildlife markets and supply chains, and effective risk prevention and mitigation strategies. The module also covers stakeholder mapping and the development of indicators to monitor compliance and the effectiveness of intervention measures.

**Duration**: 4 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 2



#### Wildlife health along the wildlife trade value chain - Expert

This module focuses on risk mitigation along the wildlife trade value chain, supporting the implementation of WOAH guidelines for terrestrial, aquatic, and captive wild animals (excluding feral animals). Learners will explore risk assessment at the human-animal-ecosystem interface, the development of mitigation strategies, and the application of WOAH Standards to enhance safe wildlife trade. The module also emphasizes collaboration among relevant authorities and the monitoring of risk prevention measures for effective implementation.

Duration: 6 hours

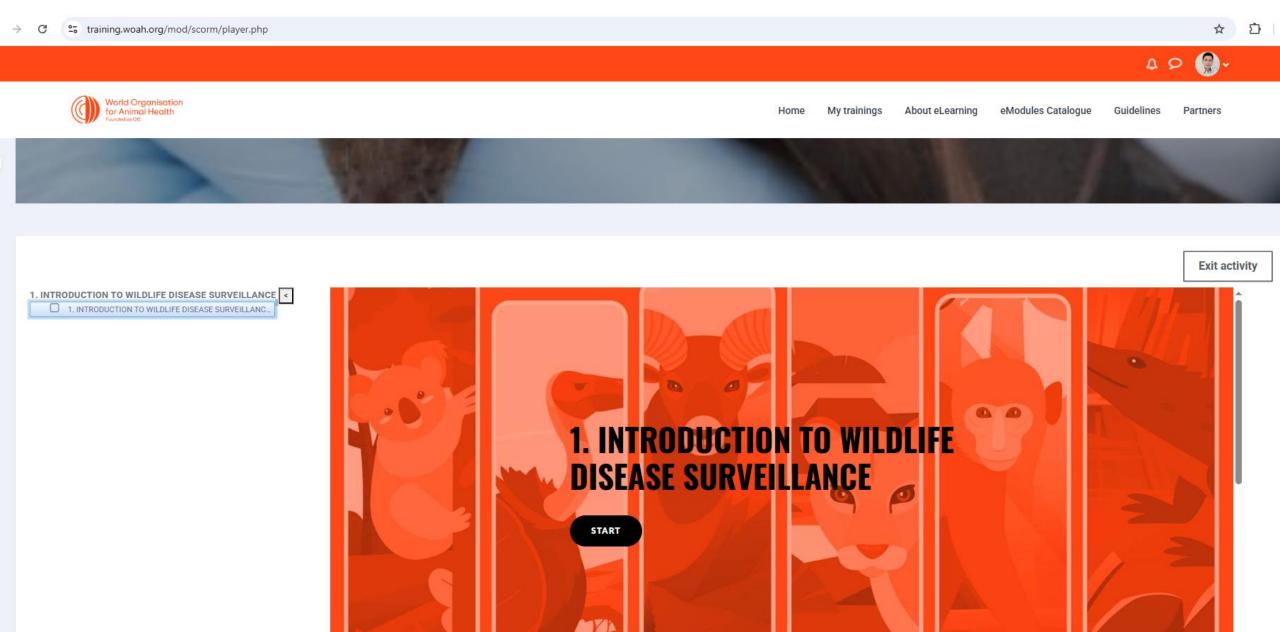
Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert



-

CP 16 Nildlife





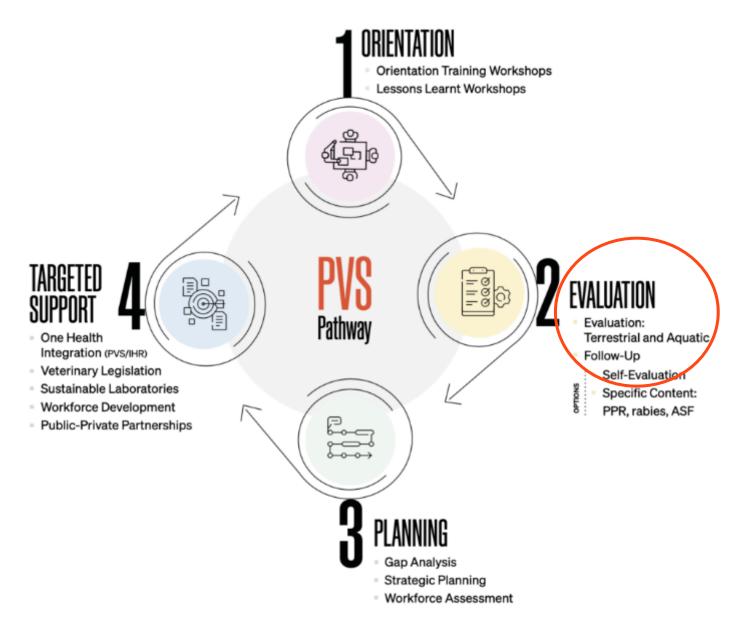
# Performance of Veterinary

Services
(PVS) Pathway

A continuous process aiming to sustainably improve compliance of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services with International Standards

### Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

- Comprehensive, multi-staged process for sustainable planning and improvement of Veterinary Services' (VS) capacities
- Supports greater compliance with WOAH International Standards for animal health and welfare
- Each step corresponds to specific capacity-building activities
- Voluntary, country driven process targeting internal systems and resources for sustainability
- Strong uptake 148 countries, more than 500 reports



## The PVS Evaluation

- External, independent view from PVS experts
- Based on facts and evidence
- Identifies weaknesses/strengths in complying with WOAH standards
- Suggests recommendations for improving VS/AAHS performance



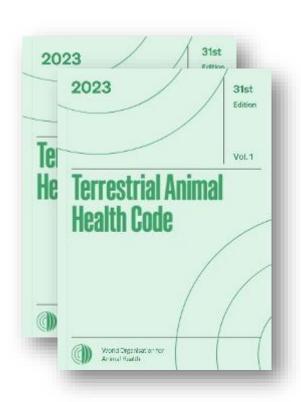
Basis for establishing a routine monitoring and follow up mechanism on the overall level of performance over time

Long-term strengthening of 'horizontal' systems. The process targets capacity building

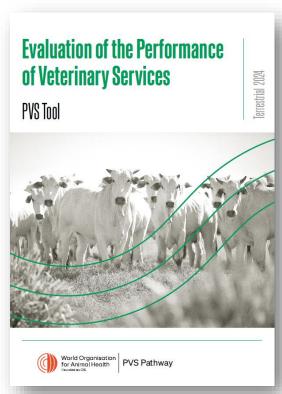


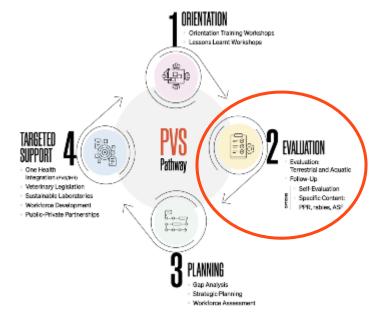
## The PVS Tool

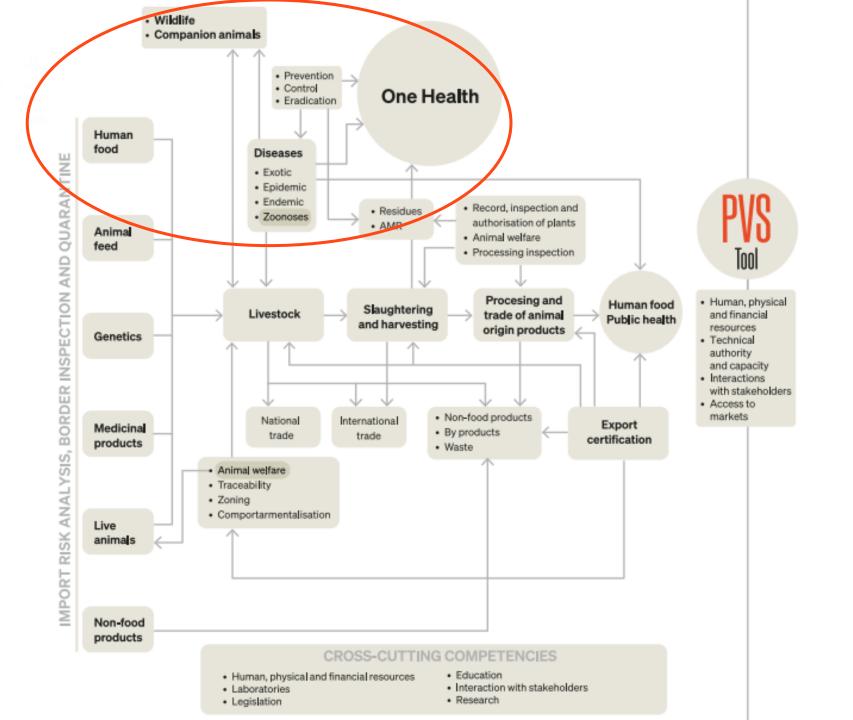
#### Tool for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services





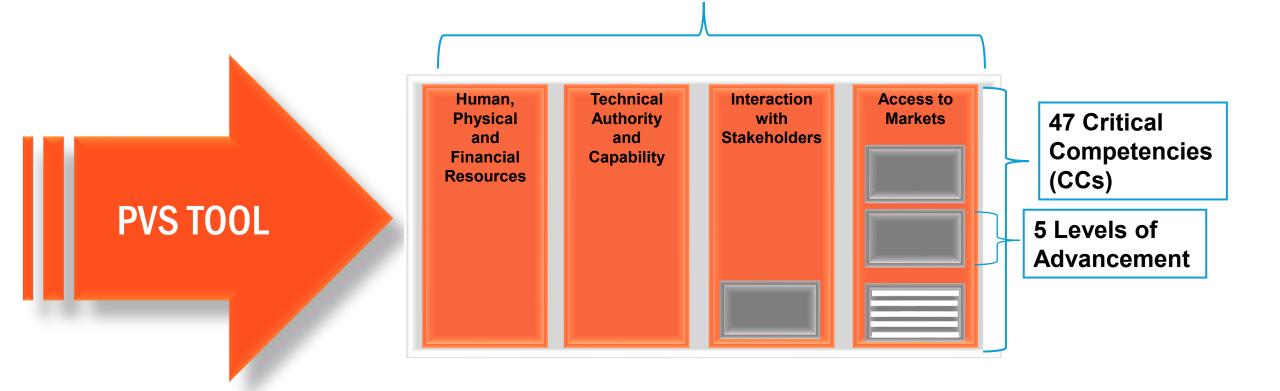






### PVS Evaluation

#### **4 Fundamental Components**



# Human, physical and financial resources

Institutional effectiveness and sustainability as demonstrated by the levels of human, physical and financial resources available and their efficient application.

#### **Critical Competencies:**

1-1	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL STAFFING OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES	18
I-2	COMPETENCY AND EDUCATION OF VETERINARIANS AND VETERINARY PARAPROFESSIONALS	20
1-3	CONTINUING EDUCATION	22
1-4	TECHNICAL INDEPENDENCE	23
1-5	PLANNING, SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES	24
I-6	COORDINATION CAPABILITY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES	25
1-7	PHYSICAL RESOURCES AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT	27
1-8	OPERATIONAL FUNDING	28
I-9	EMERGENCY FUNDING	29

#### For each Critical Competency:

- Level of advancement / Scoring 1-5
- Progressive and complementary information related to the compliance with WOAH standards.
- A higher level
   assumes
   compliance with all
   preceding levels

#### I-6. COORDINATION CAPABILITY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES

#### DEFINITION

#### B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)

The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the WOAH Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).

Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. wildlife health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats<sup>6</sup>), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).

#### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

- 1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.
- There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities at national level, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
- There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding) for some activities and/or sectors at the national level.
- 4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities (such as for One Health), and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country, including at state/provincial level.
- There are external coordination mechanisms for all activities, from national to field, and these are periodically reviewed and updated to re-clarify roles and optimise efficiency.

### Technical authority and capability

The authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures.

For relevant sections of this chapter, the critical competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and *Competent Authorities*, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas, e.g. food safety, veterinary medicines and biologicals, etc.

Critical Competencies

Critical Competencies.		11-7	ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY
I-T	VETERINARY LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS	II-8	VETERINARY MEDICINES AND BIOLOGICALS
II-2	RISK ANALYSIS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY	II-9	ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE AND ANTIMICROBIAL USE
II-3	QUARANTINE AND BORDER SECURITY	II-10	RESIDUE TESTING, MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT
11-4	SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY DETECTION	II-11	ANIMAL FEED SAFETY
II-5	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE	11-12	IDENTIFICATION, TRACEABILITY AND MOVEMENT CONTROL
II-6	DISEASE PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ERABICATION	II-13	ANIMAL WELFARE

- For each Critical Competency:
  - Level of advancement / Scoring 1-5
  - Findings
  - Strengths/weaknesses
  - Recommendations

#### II-4. SURVEILLANCE<sup>13</sup> AND EARLY DETECTION

#### DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including *wildlife*, in a timely manner.

#### A. Passive surveillance<sup>14</sup>, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation

A surveillance system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally notifiable diseases (and relevant emerging diseases) in a timely manner.

#### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

- The VS have very limited passive surveillance capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/ awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease outbreaks are not reported or reporting is delayed.
- 2. The VS have basic passive surveillance authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease outbreak reports are available for some species and diseases.
- 3. The VS have some passive surveillance capacity with some sample collection and laboratory testing. There is a list of notifiable diseases with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease outbreak investigation reports are available for most species and diseases.
- 4. The VS have effective passive surveillance with routine laboratory confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS.
- 5. The VS have comprehensive passive surveillance nationwide providing high confidence in the notifiable disease status in real time. The VS routinely report surveillance information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.

### Interaction with stakeholders

The capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve non-government stakeholders including the private sector, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (including consumer organisations) in the implementation of programmes and activities. This also includes relevant state-owned enterprises, research institutions, universities and other training establishments.

#### Critical Competencies:

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(	III-2	CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	53
	III-3	OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION AND INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION	54
	III-4	ACCREDITATION/AUTHORISATION/DELEGATION	55
	III-5	REGULATION OF THE PROFESSION BY THE VETERINARY STATUTORY BODY	56
	III-6	PARTICIPATION OF PRODUCERS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS IN JOINT PROGRAMMES	57
	III-7	VETERINARY CLINICAL SERVICES	58

#### III-2. CONSULTATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

#### DEFINITION

The capability of the VS to consult effectively with non-government stakeholders on VS policies and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.

This competency includes consultation with all non-government stakeholders, including industry groups/associations (such as livestock farmer, meat sector, dairy sector and trading groups), as well as interested NGOs and members of the public.

Unlike communication (CCIII-1), consultation is two-way and should involve mechanisms that not only inform, but actively seek views of consulted parties, for consideration and response.

#### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

- 1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with non-government stakeholders.
- The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with some non-government stakeholders (e.g. only the larger commercial livestock or related companies).
- The VS hold formal consultations with non-government stakeholders, usually represented by industry groups or associations.
- 4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with non-government stakeholders, who are organised to have broad representation, such as through elected, self-financed industry groups or associations. Consultation outcomes are documented and the views of stakeholders considered and occasionally incorporated.
- 5. The VS actively consult with all non-government stakeholders, including representatives of smaller producers, regarding current and proposed policies and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, and proposed interventions at WOAH, Codex Alimentarius Commission, WTO SPS Committee, etc. The consultation results in improved, better adapted activities and greater stakeholder support.

### Access to markets

The authority and capability of the VS to support access, expansion and retention of regional and international markets for animals and animal products, by demonstrating the overall integrity of its animal health and veterinary public health system.

#### Critical Competencies:

IV-1	VETERINARY LEGISLATION	60
IV-2	INTERNATIONAL HARMONISATION	6
IV-3	INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION	6
IV-4	EQUIVALENCE AND OTHER TYPES OF SANITARY AGREEMENTS	64
IV-5	TRANSPARENCY	6
IV-6	ZONING	66
IV-7	COMPARTMENTALISATION	6

#### IV-I. VETERINARY LEGISLATION

#### DEFINITION

The effectiveness of veterinary legislation (including laws and regulations).

#### A. Legal quality and coverage

The authority and capability of the VS to develop and update veterinary legislation, to ensure its quality and coverage of the veterinary domain.

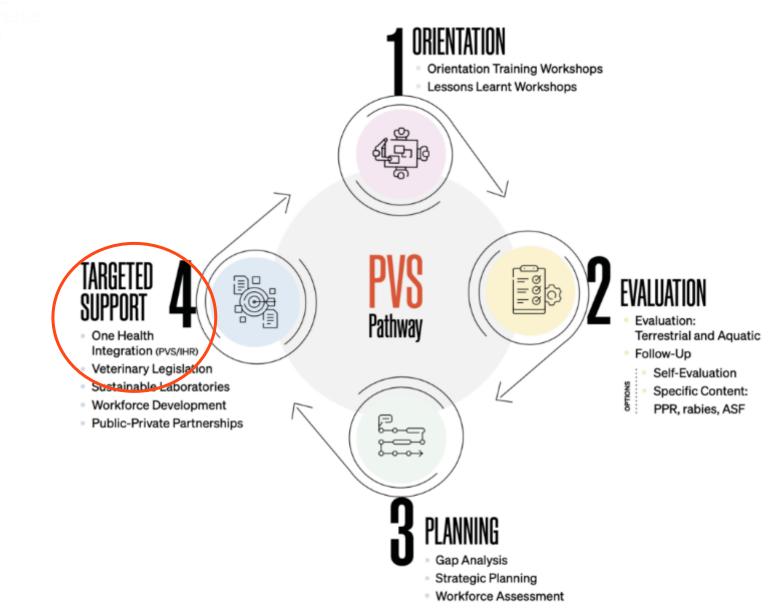
This competency covers the quality of legislation considering the principles of legal drafting, its impact, and suitability for implementation.

This competency includes formal collaboration with expert legal drafters and lawyers, other relevant ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas of the veterinary domain. It also includes consultation with stakeholders that may affect or be affected by the veterinary legislation.

#### LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

- Veterinary legislation is lacking, out-dated or of poor quality. The VS do not have the authority or capability to develop and update veterinary legislation.
- Veterinary legislation covers some fields of the veterinary domain. The VS, working occasionally with expert legal drafters and lawyers, have some authority and capability to develop and update veterinary legislation.
- 3. Veterinary legislation covers most fields of the veterinary domain, including those fields under other Competent Authorities. The VS, working in formal partnership with expert legal drafters and lawyers, have the authority and capability to develop and update national veterinary legislation, including via consultation with stakeholders, to ensure its legal quality and applicability.
- 4. Veterinary legislation covers the entire veterinary domain. The VS have the authority and the capability to develop and update veterinary legislation at national (and sub-national where relevant) level using a formal methodology which considers international standards, consultation with stakeholders, legal quality and applicability, and regulatory impact.
- 5. Veterinary legislation comprehensively covers the entire veterinary domain. The VS regularly evaluate and update veterinary legislation at national (and sub-national where relevant) level, with reference to ongoing effectiveness and changing international standards and science.

### Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway



# The Veterinary Legislation Support Programme - VLSP

Why does veterinary legislation represent an essential part of any veterinary policy?

Because it provides the powers and authorities necessary for the VS to efficiently carry out their key functions in the veterinary domain.

# The Veterinary Legislation Support Programme - VLSP

#### **Stage 1: Identification missions**

1 week in field (or remote)

- Assess compliance of the national veterinary legislation with Chapter 3.4. of the WOAH Terrestrial Code
- Provide recommendations for legal modernisation

#### **Stage 2: Agreements**

6-month Preparatory Phase,

1-year Agreement (extendable)

- Support in modernising veterinary legislation
- Strengthen the Member's capacity in legal drafting

# The Veterinary Legislation Support Programme- VI SP

# Optional focused themes

Upon request from the Delegate, one of those themes can be added to a standard VLSP Identification mission:

REDUCTION
ANTIMICROBIAL
RESISTANCE (AMR)
WILDLIFE (pilot)

### The Veterinary Legislation Support



# theme

# Optional focused WILDLIFE

In pilot phase: countries

Why should VS be concerned? — The destruction of ecosystems and climate change are bringing humans into closer contact with wildlife, leading to increased risk of infectious disease spillover between wildlife, humans and domestic animals.

The VS are in a key position to detect and control wildlife disease outbreaks in collaboration with the national wildlife authority.

#### The VLSP can support your country in:

- developing a legal framework on animal health and disease control that considers wildlife,
- raising awareness of the importance of regulating wildlife health through legislation, and
- improving the understanding of the role of the VS.

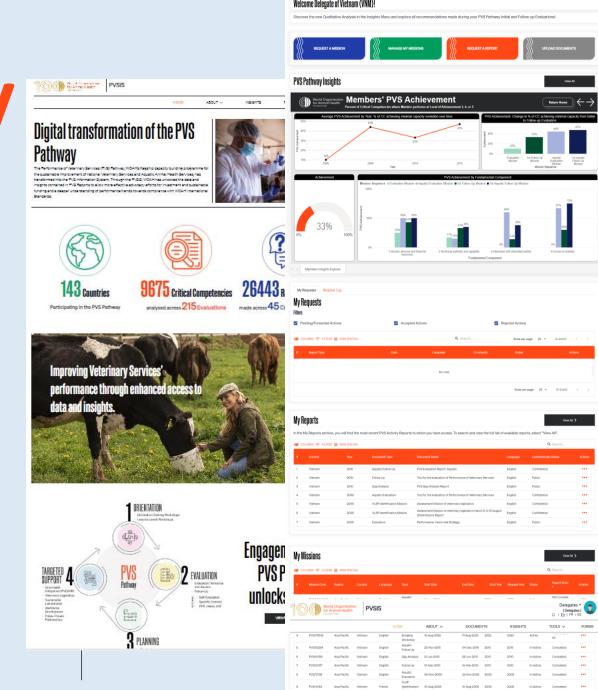
# PVS Pathway Information

System



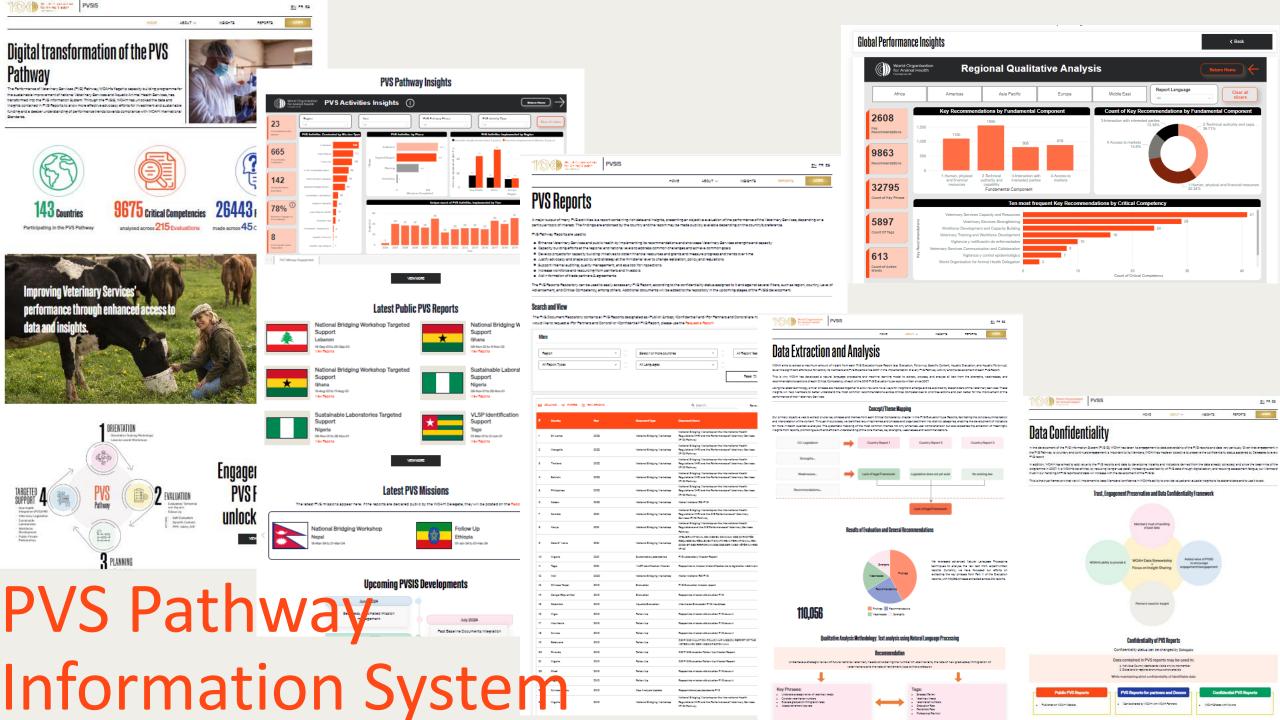
Global Launch for

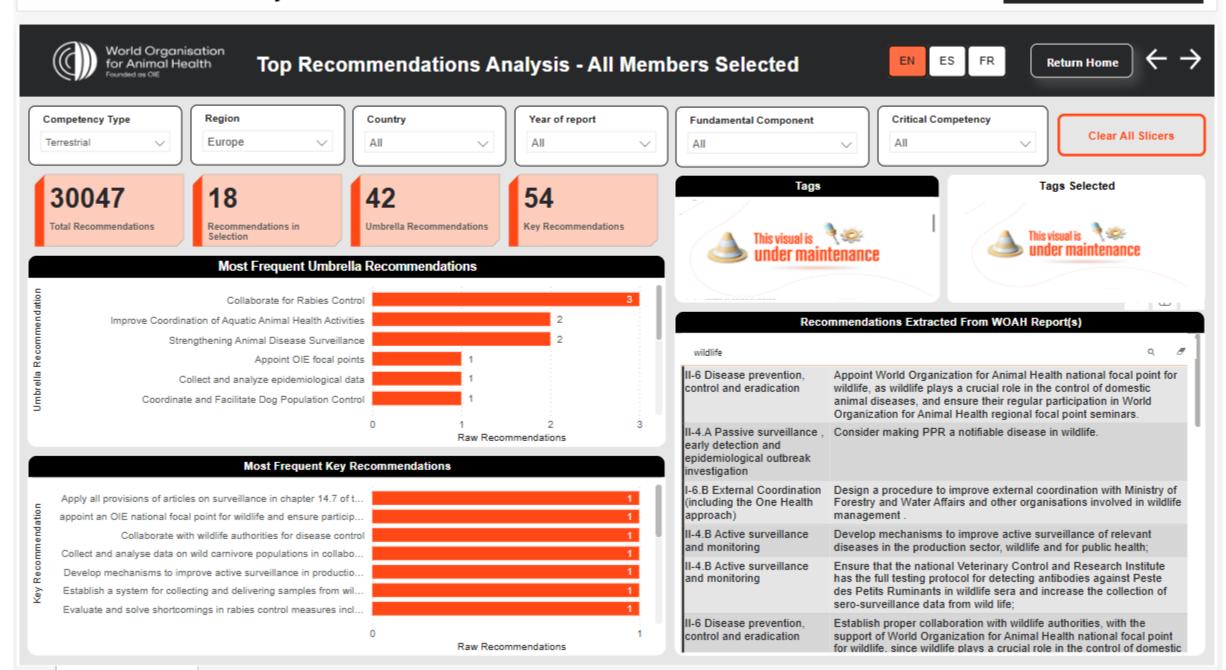
WOAH's 100th



# PVS Pathway Information System Benefits for Members

- Easily accessible reports and insight
- Faster flow of information
- Foundation built for future development





# Thank you

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